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AN OBITUARY NOTICE OF FRANKLIN PEALE.

Read before the American Philosophical Society by Robert Patterson.
(Continued.)

We have already referred to the artistic hand which he brought to his mechanical work. This was a characteristic naturally growing out of his strong love and devotion to art. In the society in which he was brought up, his father and brother eminent as painters—he came to a knowledge of the subject rare among amateurs. He was for many years a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, which his father had been instrumental in establishing, and, for the last fifteen years of his life, one of the Board of Directors, and a member of its most important committees. We are told by one of his eminent associates in the Academy, that “he was zealously devoted to the discharge of the duties assigned him, always observing a scrupulous regard for the interests of the contributing artists and pupils of the Academy. His courteous manners and almost feminine gentleness made him a great favorite with the lady students especially. He was sincere in the utterance of his convictions, honest in action and sound in judgment. His taste was refined and his idea elevated. He was in short, a most valuable member of the Board. His departure from the scene in which he labored so industriously and efficiently has created a vacuum not easily filled.

Mr. Peale was an excellent musician, and I believe a self taught one. He was endowed with a most agreeable cultivated tenor voice, to which the guitar was the proper accompaniment, and on which instrument he became a great proficient. His love of music was a passion, and in private circles and public associations he was foremost in promoting its cultivation. His house was for many successive seasons made charming to his friends, as the resort of the best amateur and professional talent of our city, met together to illustrate in a manner altogether worthy of the choicest instrumental and vocal compositions. Mr. Peale was one of the founders of the Musical Fund Society, to which Philadelphia owes so much as the means of spreading a cultivated musical taste among us. He was among the most active members in promoting its objects in art and charity and at his decease was President of the Society.

In manly accomplishments, Mr. Peale was conspicuous, carrying into these the elegant refinement so marked in his character, and lending also the aid of his mechanical genius. The graceful art of archery was particularly attractive to him, and in his efforts to establish it as an addition to our out-door amusements I cannot but think he showed a taste and judgment in happy contrast to what has been exhibited in the development of those boisterous and half-savage games, cricket and base ball, of which we now hear so much. He was one of the founders of the club of United Bowmen, and a long series of medals and badges, which he preserved with some pride, attest a skill in which he was chief. His love of the art and affection for his fellow members was shown to the last, for by his special request his remains were borne to the grave by his associates of the club.

In another beautiful gymnastic art, that of skating, he was a proficient from his youth to the last years of his life. And it was, I think, an admirable sight to observe him, when past seventy, moving along, with firmness and grace, happy in the enjoyment of his younger friends, and never so pleased as when aiding by his hand or counsel the fairer sex. He was President of the Skaters' Club at his death. I ought to mention here that Mr. Peale was the inventor of the skater's reel, a simple expedient for rescuing persons breaking through the ice, that has probably been the means of saving many lives.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PRECIOUS STONES, THEIR HISTORY AND VALUE.

Including the Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, Topaz, Emerald, Amethyst, Carnelian, Garnet, Onyx, Sardonyx, Heliotrope, Chrysolite, Hyacinth, Cat's Eye, Opal, Pearl and Turquoise.

(*Continued.*)

The Pearl has always ranked very high among the ornamental stones, though far less costly than many of the others. It has been a special favorite with the ladies—more particularly with the young ladies—from time immemorial. It would be a sufficient evidence of this fact, if we even possessed no other, that it has passed into a figure of speech to typify whatever is pure and precious. The “pearl of great price” is one of the most sacred proverbs of our language. “My pearl of beauty,” as all readers of oriental literature are aware, is a common title applied to a loved one by the poets and the poetic feeling of Persia and Hindostan. And, indeed, there is an aspect of purity, chasteness and sweetness in this gem, when employed in the decoration of a lovely female, which is lacking in other gems of far more imposing appearance.

But, as according to the Napoleonic adage, “there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous”—as, according to a second anonymous proverb, “extremes meet”—and as, according to Pope, “whatever is, is right”—“in erring Reason's spite”—this beautiful, pure and most valued gem is declared, by the savants, to be a diseased or

purulent secretion of an animal, standing or lying in the scale of existences as nigh to vegetable or mineral as it well could do without a complete identification with the same. This animal is a species of oyster, which, unlike its luscious synonym, is perfectly inedible, and would seem constituted, so far as we can judge, to get wounded, to suffer a seven years' malady, and then die for the purpose of embellishing the ear, the neck, the bosom or the wrist of those who are distractingly charming already!

The sounder opinion of the origin seems to be that some minute substance, such, for example, as a grain of sand, having got lodged within the shell of the creature, produces irritation, like a pebble within one's boot, and unable to "out with it," the tormented animal makes the best of a bad matter by covering it with a calcareous excretion from its own substance. It was once fancied that some external injury was essential to the production of the Pearl, but an experiment, suggested by the celebrated Linnæus, to pierce small holes in the shell of this oyster, and then restore it to its original bed, proved unsuccessful. The Chinese, however, are reported to have succeeded in something like this experiment. They thread upon fine silk small beads of Mother of Pearl, and introduce them into the shells of these animals, where they are speedily covered with a calcareous secretion, which converts them into veritable Pearls. The ancients poetically described these gems as drops of dew falling into the shells, when the animals rise to the surface in the month of May, and become transmuted into Pearls by some unexplainable action of the sun's rays.

(*To be continued.*)

HISTORY OF THE COINS, TOKENS, MEDALS, ETC., OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

(*Continued.*)

CANADA.

56. C. Obv.—Bouquet as in No. 55, with 2 rose leaves instead of 1 to left. Bottom of bouquet more open. Rev.—Same as No. 55, but ribbon which entwines end of wreath is much more slender.

57. C. Obv.—Bouquet. 1 rose, 6 rose leaves, 2 blades and 1 head wheat to right; 2 thistles, 2 shamrocks, 2 leaves as in No. 39 (one over centre), 1 head and 1 blade wheat to left; in centre, 1 head wheat inclined to left. No bow, 2 flowing ribbons right and left. Inscription same as No. 49. Rev.—Open wreath of 18 leaves. Triangular bow inclined to right; ribbons lying parallel to ends of wreath; wreath close to word "MONTREAL." Edge plain.

58. C. Obv.—Full bouquet. 1 rose, 3 leaves, 3 shamrocks, 3 blades and 1 head wheat to right; 2 thistles, 2 shamrocks, 4 leaves (as in No. 39), 1 head and 2 blades wheat to left; on top, 3 blades wheat, 1 straight upwards, 1 inclined to right and touching "c" in Commerce, the other to left and touching bottom of "R" in Agricul-

ture; one blade wheat between letters "R" and "I" in same word; long open bow to right, 2 ribbons to left. "AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE : BAS-CANADA." Rev.—Very open wreath of 18 leaves, almost touching at top. No bow; 2 bottom leaves extending as in No. 44; ends of wreath touch letters "N" and "R" in Montreal. Dot over letter "o" in Sou. Edge plain.

59. C. Obv.—Bouquet. 1 rose, 4 leaves, 4 shamrocks, 1 head wheat to right; 2 thistles, 2 shamrocks, 2 blades and 1 head wheat, 4 leaves as No. 39 (one over centre), to left, 2 blades wheat at top to right and left; open bow to left; short ribbon to right. "* AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE * BAS-CANADA." Rev.—Same as No. 58.

60. C. Obv.—Open bouquet. 1 rose, 6 rose leaves, 3 shamrocks, 1 head and 1 blade wheat, to right; 2 thistles, 3 thistle leaves, one forming centre, 2 blades and 1 head wheat, to left; on top, in centre, 1 blade wheat; very long flowing ribbon to tight and left. "AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE * BAS-CANADA." Die cracked across letters "U" and "L" in Agriculture. Rev.—Open wreath of 18 leaves, no bow, but leaves as in No. 44; sprigs and branches very light. Both ends of wreath pass close to last stroke of "N" in Montreal. "UN sou" more extended, and no dot over "o." Edge plain.

61. C. Obv. Same as No. 53. Rev.—Open wreath of 18 leaves. Slender triangular bow with 2 ribbons below, close to letters "T" and "E" in Montreal. Words "UN SOU" close together; dot over, and very close to letter "o." Edge plain.

62. C. Obv.—Bouquet. 1 rose, 5 leaves, 2 shamrocks, 1 head wheat, to right; 2 thistles, 2 thistle leaves, one over centre, 1 leaf, as in No. 39. between thistles, and 1 head wheat, to left; open bow to left; 2 ribbons to right. "* AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE BAS * CANADA." Rev.—Open wreath of 20 leaves, with sprigs; top leaf, but one on right side almost touches letter "N" in token. Flat open bow.

63. Brass. Same as No. 62.

64. C. Obv.—1 rose, 6 leaves, 1 shamrock, 1 blade and 1 head wheat, to right; 2 thistles, 2 leaves, one over centre, 1 head and 4 blades of wheat, to left, one of which touches letter "L" in Agriculture; long ribbon to left and right. "AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE * BAS CANADA." Rev.—Close wreath of 20 leaves. Very large open bow with ribbon entwined round stem of wreath, which nearly touches letters "N" and "E" in Montreal. Dot over "o" being near upper line.

65. C. Obv.—Same as No. 62, but flowers little differently arranged. Rev.—Same as No. 58.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

MAY 16.—The fortnightly meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, in the small lecture room of the Free Library, William Brown street, when there was a very good attendance of mem-

bers. Mr. H. Chapman presided. A most interesting paper, entitled "A Sketch of the Copper Coinage of the French Monarchy," by Mr. Samuel Smith, Jr., was, in the absence of the author, read by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Charles Lionel Reis, and was illustrated with the coins mentioned therein. A great many coins, medals, curiosities, etc., were exhibited, far too numerous to enable us to note them. The following, however, may be enumerated: By the President: A two penny piece, penny, half penny and farthing of George III, 1797-8, all in proof condition. By Mr. Gustav H. Ahlborn: Sixteen French brass medals, representing the crowned heads of Europe, and a white medal of Frederick William III, King of Prussia. By Mr. Frost: A gold laurel coin of James I; also several groats of Henry V, VII, and VIII. By Mr. Brown: Two coins of Lucien Napoleon, struck for the island of Java. By Mr. Stewart: A fine bronze medal of the French Republic of 1848. By Mr. J. Harris Gibson: A silver coin of Arsacidæ; another of the Sassanian of the best period and in fine condition; also a scarce silver medal of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. By the Honorary Secretary: A fine bronze medal of Napoleon Bonaparte, struck to commemorate his intended landing in England in 1804. A twenty and a five franc gold piece of Hieronymus Napoleon, King of Westphalia; and various other French coins. A vote of thanks both to the author and reader of the paper was passed, and the meeting terminated.

JUNE 6.—A meeting of this Society was held this evening in the small lecture room of the Free Library, William Brown street, the President, Mr. H. Chapman, in the chair. There was an unusually large attendance of members for a scientific society, especially at this time of the year. The Librarian, Mr. H. Brown, announced the purchase by the Society of seventy works on numismatics, which with those already in their possession, form a most valuable library. The Curator, Mr. Ecroyd Smith, recorded several donations of coins, etc., towards the museum of the Society, amongst which we noticed a very handsome donation from Mr. E. Mason (corresponding member of the Society at Philadelphia), consisting of a dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar, American silver; a ten cent, five cent and three cent piece, silver; a five, three, two and one cent piece, in nickel and copper, all in proof condition, of 1871; and further a full set (22 notes) of the early Colonial paper money, from 3d. to £4. Several new members and corresponding members were elected.

After the preliminary business of the evening, Mr. Edwin Leighton proceeded to read a most interesting paper on "Local Tokens," which he illustrated with various coins from his collection. The author traced the difficulties of England during the great war with France, at the close of the last century, preventing it giving its attention to the coinage of small money; the rise of the canal system; the great impetus given thereby to trade; the cotemporaneous appearance of numerous private banks, supplying a local currency of larger value; and the coinage of copper tokens by leading manufac-

urers in the rising towns, supplying a general circulating medium readily acceptable and useful in carrying on the enlarging trade operations of this country. The essayist pointed out the importance of Liverpool at this period (cirea 1789-1794), most of the tokens issued at other towns being also payable at Liverpool. Specimens struck at Bath, Lancaster, Coventry, Hull, Birmingham and other local centres of industry were produced. The Birmingham coinage being stamped as "Current everywhere," led to George III, when a Birmingham manufacturer was introduced to him, uttering his characteristic repetition: "Birmingham! Birmingham! ah! ah! bad people! bad people! make their own money!" The forethought of a grocer, Thomas Clark, who subsequently became a merchant, and his sons bankers in association with the great Thomas Roscoe, chiefly provided Liverpool with her coinage, and brief tracings of his career and history were offered by the essayist.

Several small notices of special interest to this Society were also read. Many coins, medals, curiosities, etc., were exhibited, which were as interesting as they were curious, a few of which we may enumerate: By the President: A bronze medal of Lord George Bentinck, by Wyon; a silver crown of George I, 1716, rose and plumes (this date is not mentioned in Hawkins); also a set of Maunday money of George IV, 1822 (in proof state). By Mr. D. Stewart: A first brass Roman coin of Nero, rev., "Nero;" also a first brass of Maximinus Pius, rev., "Victoria Germanica." By Mr. M. Gotham: A fine bronze medal, representing on the obverse the four allied Sovereigns—"Russia, Prussia, Austria and the Prince Regent;" on reverse the figures of "Peace and Plenty." By Mr. G. H. Ahlborn: A fine French medal of Queen Victoria, in commemoration of her leaving Ostend, Sept. 13, 1843. By Mr. Charles Lionel Reis, the Honorary Secretary: A fine bronze medal of William Pitt, with the inscription, "The man who, having saved the parent, pleaded with success for her children." This medal relates to Pitt's pleading for the independence of America, and his consequent success in causing peace between England and America. Another fine medal commemorating the election of Napoleon III, by 7,824,189 votes, December 2, 1852. A pewter farthing, with a copper plug in centre, of William and Mary, 1694. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Leighton, for his very admirable paper, was passed, the meeting terminated. Although this Society has only been in existence for six months, it may be congratulated on the success it has already so strikingly achieved.—*Liverpool Morning Post*.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A stated meeting of the Society was held June 1, the President, Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. The usual routine of business was transacted, and many donations and letters were received.

The committee on procuring a hall for the Society reported its ina-

bility as yet to obtain a suitable room, and, on motion, was continued.

Mr. Charles Piers exhibited a map of Paris, engraved in 1734, consisting of twenty sections, on a very large scale, each plate being about three feet square. He also showed the Society an old atlas of France, published in 1791.

Mr. Hoffman exhibited an original prospectus and subscription list of the *United States Gazette*, dated 1791, issued by John Fenno. Also some MSS. and correspondence relating thereto, including a fine holograph letter of Thomas Jefferson.

A communication was read relative to the lately discovered prehistoric caverns and occupants at Ribesdale, in England.

On motion, Dr. D. G. Brinton, the Curator of Antiquities of the Society, was desired to prepare, to be read before the Society, on July 4, 1876, a paper upon American Antiquities, etc.

During the absence of Mr. Phillips, the Corresponding Secretary, in Europe, Mr. Charles Henry Hatt was chosen Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.*, and Mr. J. Davis Duffield was chosen Recording Secretary *pro tem.*, during the absence in Europe of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Hibler.

Mr. Hibler was directed, in concert with Mr. Phillips, Corresponding Secretary, to communicate with kindred societies and institutions abroad, and they were both instructed to report to the Society, on their return, of matters of interest.

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, offered for the consideration of the Society a letter, which he had prepared in the form of a circular, to be sent to each member of the Society, containing a request for biographical information, to be preserved in its archives for future use in preparing the regular memorials of deceased members, which was adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary's report for the quarter ending April 1, 1871, was read.

On motion, adjourned to October, 1871.

INDIAN TREATY MEDALS.

Can any one of our readers give the correct history of the Indian medals struck in England, by order of George I, for presentation to American Indian chiefs? We have examined four varieties of this medal, struck in brass.

No. 1. Obv., bust of George I; legend, "George, King of Great Britain;" rev., large Indian to the right, left hand resting on a bow, right hand extended, grasping an arrow; slim straight tree at extreme left; very small deer in front of tree; sun at the top; exergue blank. This type is peculiar in the posture of the Indian, who seems to be in a stooping position, right knee extended considerably beyond the line of the body, giving the figure a novel appearance; size 24.

No. 2. Obv., same as No. 1; rev., Indian erect, but leaning forward; deer standing in front of tree, on higher ground than No. 1;

tall narrow tree, following the curve of the medal; no sun at top; size 24.

No. 3. Obv., same as Nos. 1 and 2, with very slight variations; rev., small Indian, to the right, drawing his bow in the act of shooting a deer, the latter standing behind a tree, and nearly on a level with the Indian; sun at the top. This medal differs in the size of Indian, tree and deer; also in position of each; size 26.

No. 4. Obv. differs in bust of George I and in punctuation of legend from Nos. 1, 2 and 3; rev., tall finely formed Indian drawing the bow, as in No. 3.; deer on a hill, behind a short tree, flowers and bushes in the back ground; sun at top; size 26. This medal is in uncirculated condition and is without doubt the most interesting and finest medal of the Indian series extant. R. C. Davis, Esq., of this city, has all these types in his cabinet and we are indebted to him for the use of the same.

HOME AGAIN.

Once more we are in the editorial chair, after a brief visit to England in search of coins and curiosities, and with a view of noting the condition of the coin trade abroad. A brief reference to our trip across the ocean may have interest to those of our readers who contemplate a similar excursion. A trip to London and return by the Inman line from New York, including expenses while in England—say a six week's excursion—can be made for three hundred dollars currency, including a visit to several of the larger towns of England between Liverpool and London. We made the passage in ten days between New York and Liverpool, and the return passage in eleven days. It was the intention of the junior editor, in our absence, to publish the letters we indited at the different cities in England; but, returning sooner than anticipated, we omit the letters and combine the numismatic items picked up abroad in this editorial.

Upon arriving at Liverpool, we visited the principal coin dealers and made the acquaintance of several members of the Liverpool Numismatic Society, an association in a very flourishing condition, whose members are talented gentlemen, and zealous in the good cause. This society was instituted in 1870, and has increased with wonderful rapidity, ranking next in England in point of success to its elder numismatic brother, the Manchester association. Considerable trade, in the old coin way, is carried on in Liverpool by the exchange brokers; but the dealers are found chiefly in Renshaw street, Lord street, Church street and Vauxhall road. Coins are cheap in England, when in poor condition, but fine coins are greatly appreciated, and command higher prices than in the United States. Ancient coins, when in fine condition, especially the early Greek and Roman, bring treble the price charged for them here. Rare and very fine tetradrachms vary from two pounds to twenty pounds each. The numismatists of Liverpool have exhibited considerable zeal in making up the different American series of coins and medals; and nearly all

the cabinets we examined included a series of United States coins. Young & Stockhall is the leading firm in the stamp trade, and do a very thriving business, while many of the stationery and book stores have a collection of stamps on sale, together with a good variety of stamp albums. In Manchester, about thirty miles from Liverpool, resides the venerable and distinguished numismatist, Dr. Clay, whose American cabinet of coins is, without doubt, the finest and most complete in Europe. We had the pleasure of inspecting this large collection and were much pleased with the different series, and surprised to find a number of pieces unknown in America. The United States cents, 1793 to 1814, are remarkably fine, but not proofs, as Dr. Clay has claimed in his pamphlet describing the cabinet, and published for private circulation. There are several large coin dealers in Manchester, and many collectors. The numismatic society is an old established institution here, and Dr. Clay, its able President, has managed his responsible position with great ability. London abounds with coin, curiosity and relic dealers. The stores we visited were all doing a profitable business. Lincoln & Son have a handsome store on one of the principal thoroughfares, and, from all appearances, we should judge their trade pretty extensive. Albert's store, on Oxford street, also presents an attractive appearance. Mr. Albert's private cabinet of ancient coins is the finest we ever examined, excepting, perhaps, the extensive collection of Webster, at Covent Garden. At the latter place our eyes sparkled and snapped over some choice American coins and superb ancient gold coins. As we intend visiting England, France and Germany in August or September, we shall close our present article, referring all our readers to a catalogue of coins, etc., picked up in Europe, and just published, with prices attached. We shall have occasion, from time to time, to allude to many incidents of our trip abroad in future numbers of this journal, and describe some of the curious things we have secured and have in store.

E. MASON, JR.

TO UNPROFITABLE NOVICES.

Among our monthly customers, who purchase this journal as it is issued, and who have small and very poor collections of coins, there are a number of troublesome individuals who boast of having picked up all the dates of United States coppers, excepting 1793, 1799, 1804 and 1809, at a cost of one cent each, and who would not pay more than the intrinsic value for any coin, however rare. These unprofitable patrons consume our time and patience by writing letters inquiring how much we will pay for their collections, and as they have secured a coin circular, catalogue or chart of the prices we ask for all American coins, they frequently figure up their small and valueless collections by the same, and kindly inform us that upon receipt of one hundred dollars, more or less (as the case may be), they will forward the coins by express. Recently, we received the following letter: "I have seventeen 1797 United States cents, which you

charge ten dollars each for, amounting to one hundred and seventy dollars. Shall I send them to you for that amount? and how can I get the money?" Now, the 1797 cent this correspondent alludes to was described as uncirculated—price, ten dollars; while his lot of 1797's would not be worth ten cents each.

In order to quiet a few of these inveterate bores, we would say:

First. We never answer a letter of this kind, or any other, containing queries of interest to the writer, unless a postage stamp is enclosed.

Secondly. A foolish question is not worth answering; such as, "What will you give for a set of United States cents?"

Thirdly. We wish it understood that a knowledge of the condition and date of a coin is necessary to form an idea of its value. We would not buy a horse, house, coat, hat nor boots without seeing them, or knowing their exact condition.

Lastly. We cannot see the date on a coin that has had the date destroyed by corrosion or friction; and it is useless to send it with the following request: "I send you a cent, the date of which I cannot make out. Please let me know what date it is and how much it is worth."

Few of our readers are aware of the petty annoyances a coin dealer is subject to in the numerous communications received from unthinking novices who oftentimes want a description of all American coins and their value sent them in a letter by next mail. We hope this gentle reminder will throw light upon the benighted numismatist, and that, hereafter, we shall be exempt from the flood of meaningless epistles, concerning coins, to which we have been a patient victim for now too long a term. Quit it!

REVIEWS.

We have received a little pamphlet of four pages from the author, Edward Cogan, New York, entitled
Table of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins. Not issued by the United States Mint.

Upon referring to the contents, we find the title is rather paradoxical, as there are a number of pieces alluded to that were issued by the United States Mint, viz.: 1849 double eagle; 1836, 1838 and 1839 pattern dollars; 1805 over 4 half dollar; 1850 pattern three cent piece; copper and nickel coinage from 1793; 1856 pattern nickel cent; 1864 two cent bronze piece; 1865 three cent nickel piece; 1866 five cent nickel piece, etc. Many persons might naturally suppose, from the title of this little work, that a table of foreign coins was alluded to, as it refers to coins *not struck at the United States Mint*. How is it possible to give a table of *United States coins* not issued? Dates or years when coins were not struck would have been a better title. We offer this suggestion for the benefit of the second edition. The pamphlet is of service to novices, exhibiting at a glance the years when United States coins were not issued, thus

saving a useless and unprofitable hunt for pieces not coined. The work is for sale by the author, or may be had at this office. Price, twenty-five cents.

Batty's Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Local and Private Tokens, Jettons, &c. Manchester, England.

We are in receipt of seven parts of this valuable work, which includes upwards of one thousand varieties of English tokens, and bids fair, when completed, to be a valuable aid to the numismatic student. Our readers can be supplied with Parts One to Seven, twenty pages to each number, for seventy-five cents each, by giving us one month's notice.

NEW MEDALS.

F. B. Smith & Co., of this city, have just issued the following medals, which we will mail free of postage; white metal proofs, 50 cents each; copper proofs, \$1 25 each.

No. 1. Obv., bust of Pope Pius IX; rev., cross keys and tiara; size 24.

No. 2. Obv., child kneeling; legend, "Those that seek me early shall find me;" rev., Bible, wreath, scroll and crown of thorns; legend, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God;" size 24.

No. 3. Bust of John Wesley; legend, "The best of all is, God is with us;" rev., inscription in seven lines; legend, "Jesus loves me, and I must love Jesus;" size 24.

The copper proofs are struck expressly to order for collectors. Address all orders to this office. Messrs. Smith & Co. have also issued a medalet, in silver; obv., Independence Hall; rev., Independence bell, with appropriate inscriptions; size 12. Price, 50 cents.

COINS OF THE NEW FRENCH REPUBLIC. 1870 AND 1871.

During the fall of 1870, the Republic of France, having secured the five franc and two franc dies of the old republic, issued the two pieces, which, as far as we could ascertain from the French refugees, in London, were the only denominations issued by the new government of France. There are two types of the 1870 five franc piece; one having an oak wreath on the reverse surrounded by "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," the other and later issue having a laurel wreath without legend. There are also two types of the 1871 two franc piece, differing in the same manner on reverses as the five franc pieces. In other respects, the old and new Republic designs agree.

NEW PRICED CATALOGUE.

We have issued a priced catalogue of twenty pages, containing many very rare and very fine American coins, medals, etc., including a large number of desirable pieces, in stock and for sale. Many of the coins enumerated were recently obtained in Europe. We have sent by mail a copy of this catalogue to each of our patrons.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. C. L.—Perhaps we may publish the notes taken down during the recent little excursion to England. Although very little of interest can be found concerning numismatics, and the private diary refers chiefly to the voyage in crossing and recrossing the Atlantic ocean, we will consider your proposal, however.

H. B., LIVERPOOL.—The coins were sent you by mail. We hope to hear from you often. Send us the proceedings of your next meeting.

O. A. J., LANSING.—The 1811 dime, when very fine or uncirculated, is considered a rarity, and may be called scarce in ordinary condition. Thanks for the newspaper. The Victoria medal is common—worth 25 cents in proof condition. Mailed the price list of coin sale.

H. F. A., PORTSMOUTH.—Will send price lists of coin sales as they are issued. \$1 40 received and account square.

J. E. W., WESTFIELD.—Subscription is received and magazines mailed. Also, coin price list.

J. KING, LONDON.—Will see you in September.

A. R. T., SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND; P. S., A. L., N. MACL. AND R. W.—Magazines mailed from February to July, inclusive.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.—D. T. Batty will please accept thanks for his handsome work, "Copper Coinage of Great Britain," etc. Magazines, etc., mailed.

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Coin dealers and others having collected American pieces for Mr. Mason will please retain them until his return to England, or send word by mail prior to August 15.

STAMP DEALERS.—Please send address to this office.

COIN SALE.

A small collection of silver and copper coins was sold on the 21st of June, at Birch's auction rooms, in this city. About twenty-five persons were in attendance, including Mr. Cogan, from New York. Nothing remarkable in the catalogue; otherwise, in regard to the number present upon such a warm day.

NUMISMATIC IMPUDENCE.

The *New York Express* thinks that the greatest piece of impudence it can conceive of is putting the motto, "In God we trust," on bogus five cent nickels.

PRICED LISTS.

We have now ready the priced pamphlet for catalogue of coin sale, in New York, June 1 and 2. Price, 25 cents.

DISCONTINUED.

The United States Mint, in Dahlonega, in Northern Georgia, has been discontinued.

Philatelic Department.

E. MASON, JR., EDITOR.

NEW ISSUES.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—From information received, we understand the stamps of the North German Postal Confederation will shortly have run their course. Collectors, hasten then to complete your sets (or partial sets) of imperforate, rouletted or perforated individuals, before it becomes too late. Not only will the existing impressions be superseded, but the pages hitherto devoted to them may be closed against additions; the very name will be extinct. The forthcoming issue being intended to include Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg under their jurisdiction, the emissions of those countries have but a brief time to reign; and their pages also may be permanently arranged. On the admission of these southern kingdoms into the Postal Confederation, the term "North" would be a misnomer; and a fresh leaf (or leaves) must be installed in albums, under some such title as the above. In all probability, Elsass and Lothringen will be included in the circuit; and the stamps described last month *from existent specimens* will never hold *official* existence.

PORTUGAL.—We now have a 100 reis of the new type. It is of a very pale lilac, like the second edition of the same value which it now replaces. The 20 reis is also out.

LIVONIA.—M. Moens states that the Packenmarke stamp is now of a yellow-green instead of a blue-green hue. Also that the "griffin" adhesive is superseded by the type now issued. The centre is green, the remainder (central oval frame excepted, which is white) is red or carmine. The impression is white, on unwatermarked and imperforate paper.

BURMAH.—According to our Bath contemporary, stamps are contemplated to be issued in this far eastern kingdom for fiscal purposes. Not only receipt, deed stamps, etc., are proposed, but postals also. Another page for our already plethoric albums.

SPAIN.—The Belgium magazine describes the type contemplated for emission next month. The portrait of Amadeus I., bearded and moustached, in a centre oval, turns considerable to the right; ESPANA above, value below, angles ornamented. This stamp is pronounced to be the handsomest yet known for Spain.

URUGUAY.—The same authority declares that the 5 centavos is now ultramarine in color, and that the 10c. shows on the cipher DIZZ instead of DIEZ.

JAMAICA.—M. Moens quotes two specimen stamps of the 3d. pale green and 6d. violet, watermarked with cc and crown, thence concluding there is proposed change in the Jamaica watermarks. We received the former with cc and crown more than two years since.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have just received specimens of the 1 cent Prince of Wales, the color of which is changed to a dusky lilac. The

face less shaded and the eyes much contracted greatly alter the likeness and sadly for the worse.

CASHMERE.—The same authority mentions the existence of a black $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of this country, dated 1867, not on the usual plain, but on laid paper. This stamp is a perfect square.—*Philatelist*.

NEWS FOR OUR ENGLISH COTEMPORARIES.

The Stamp Collectors' Magazine, Bath, and *The Philatelist*, Brighton, in their June issues, are under a cloud or in the dark in reference to a knowledge of whose handsome bust ornaments and honors our new seven cent postage stamps. Would they credit the fact that the individual's profile there represented is as familiar to Americans as their own loved Queen's phiz is to Britons? Would they believe that the individual in question held one of the highest positions within the gift of a free people? That he managed the war department during the little *unpleasantness* with our southern brothers with consummate skill? That he died beloved and honored, and that his memory will be revered while stands the nation to which he was a devoted servant? That all this is *news* to our over-the-water philatelic apostles we can truly believe after the following:

The Philatelist says, in alluding to the seven cent stamp: "We have not yet ascertained the original of the very handsome face depicted, of which the cut gives but a very faint idea."

The Stamp Collectors' Magazine, equally mystified, remarks: "It presents a likeness, in profile, of a gentleman whom nature has blessed with a beard of unusual length, whose name we know not, and of whose particular 'walk' in American political life we find no indication in the severely simple ornaments which surround the oval frame." Know, then, gentlemen, that the person represented was the late Edwin M. Stanton, formerly Secretary of War of the United States, and one of the bright particular stars that Americans delight to honor, and whose services are held in grateful remembrance.

POSTAL CARDS IN CANADA.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada, it is stated, will, in a short time, issue postal cards similar to those in use in Great Britain. It will be recollected that by this plan ordinary communications of interest only to the sender and the receiver are written on one side of a card, the size of an ordinary letter envelope, and the address is written on the other side, which contains the embossed postal vignette. The Canadian postal cards will have ruled lines for the address, in this respect differing from the English cards.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Seely recently moved, in the House of Commons, that the postage between England and America should be reduced to one penny. Mr. Monsell, however, declared that such a reduction would be impossible at present.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

It is stated that during 1870 there were nine hundred and forty million letters passing through the post offices of Great Britain. Of the whole number, it is alleged that only twenty-seven thousand letters were lost or mislaid, and of three million registered letters and packages passing through the post office only twelve were lost. From 1866 to 1870, there were one hundred and ninety-three persons prosecuted on the charge of stealing letters, and one hundred and seventy-three were convicted, of whom one hundred and sixty-nine were employed in the post office.

RARE LOCAL STAMPS.

In our next month's issue we shall give photographie illustrations of the Greenville, Alabama, stamp and the Washington, D. C., "One Cent Dispatch," with cavalier on horseback. These two stamps are now in the possession of R. C. Davis, Esq., of this city, and both are genuine issues, as represented.

NEW METHOD OF STAMPING CIGARS.

The present method admits the reverse stamps indiscriminately. It is proposed to have a stamp with strap sides to the box in the centre, coming underneath the cover, so that the lid can be opened without destroying the stamp and the segars be inspected. If the segars are removed, the stamp is destroyed by taking them out.

SEVEN CENT POSTAGE STAMP.

The new United States seven cent for stamp postage to Germany is made obsolete by the reduction of postage between Germany and the United States to five cents.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

An entire set of new revenue stamps will soon be issued, differing materially from all others now in use in the United States.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Four hundred new postal money order offices will be established this month, making the total number in the neighborhood of three thousand.

A LEARNED POSTMASTER.

A Wisconsin postmaster has written to Washington for "some eternal revenue stamps," saying he has "several eols for them."

A CURIOSITY! THE CONFEDERATE SPELLING BOOK.

This book was adapted to the use of schools, or for private instruction, in the Southern States. It was published in 1865, at Richmond, Va. Boards, 161 pages. Price, one dollar. We have only ten copies of this work, which is out of print.

UNITED STATES PRIVATE PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MAGAZINE BY J. P. ANSHUTZ.

(Concluded.)

D. M. Richardson, Detroit, rect., 1 cent, black; 1 cent, red; 3 cents, blue; 3 cents, red.

Rush's Medicines, oblong, 1 cent, green.

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, star, 4 cents, black.

E. J. Russell, Ashburnham, Mass., rect., 1 cent, black.

H. & W. Roeber, New York, Union Match, rect., 1 cent, blue.

Dr. C. W. Roback's Scandinavian Blood Pills, rect., 1 cent, black.

Safety Matches, Boston, rect., 1 cent, black.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, Buffalo, rect., 2 cents, black.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, Philadelphia, oblong, 1 cent, green.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Philadelphia, oblong, 6 cents, black.

A. L. Scoville & Co., Cincinnati, oblong, 1 cent, black; 4 cents, green.

Star Match Corporation, Portland, Maine, rect., 1 cent, black.

Swift & Courtney's Diamond State Parlor Match, Wilmington, rect., 1 cent, blue.

Swaim's Panacea, Philadelphia, oblong, 6 cents, red; 8 cents, red.

H. Stanton, Syracuse, New York, Matches, rect., 1 cent, black.

Dr. E. L. Soule & Co., New York, oblong, 1 cent, blue.

T. Matches, 1 cent, green.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water, Troy, New York, rect., 1 cent, black.

United States Proprietary Medicine Co., Cincinnati, rect., 1 cent, black; 1 cent, black, on yellow paper; oblong, 4 cents, black; 6 cents, black.

Alex. Underwood & Co., Matches, 1 cent, green.

Wilder, Louisville, oval, 1 cent, green; 4 cents, carmine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, oblong, 1 cent, black; 2 cents, black.

R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, oblong, 1 cent, blue; 2 cents, black; 3 cents, red; 4 cents, green.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, rect., 1 cent, green.

Wilmington Parlor Match Co., rect., 1 cent, black.

Wise & Co., New York, oblong, 1 cent, black.

Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, San Francisco and New York, oblong, 4 cents, black.

Zisemann, Griesheim & Co.; St. Louis, Ætna Matches, rect., 1 cent, green; 1 cent, blue.

Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, rect., very large, 1 cent, black.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., rect., 2 cents, green.

Jno. J. Levy, New York, rect., 5 cents, black.

Kennedy's Family Medicines, rect., 2 cents, green.

OBSOLETE STAMPS.

A cow in Keokuk ate up sixty dollars' worth of whisky stamps.



COINS FOR SALE.

English Silver Crowns, prior to 1700 ; good condition,	\$1 50
English Half Crowns ; old dates,	75
French Medals ; bronze ; proof,	75
Greek Silver Coins,	75
“ Brass “	50
Roman Silver Coins,	50
“ Brass “	15
California Gold Dollar, octagon or round,	1 75
“ Half Dollar, “	75
“ Quarter Dollar, octagon or round,	50
United States Mint Sets—Five, Three, Two and One Cent Pieces ; 1871 ; proofs,	25
United States Mint Sets—One Dollar to One Cent, inclusive ; 1871 ; proofs,	4 50
100 Store Cards, all different, fine,	3 00
100 Rebellion Tokens, all different, fine,	3 00
Silver Proof Sets, 1859 to 1870, each,	5 50

MASON & CO., No. 139 North Ninth Street, Philada.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CURIOSITIES.

The London Times in miniature—a photographic copy of the great newspaper—every word and letter distinct and in exact form and appearance of the original—4 inches by 3 inches. Every lover of the curious should have a copy. Price, 25 cents. Also, Harper's Weekly—photographic copy, in perfect miniature (size of a visiting card) and folded in exact appearance of the original—illustrations remarkably perfect. Price, 25 cents.

MASON & CO., No. 139 North Ninth Street, Philada.

1793 CENTS.

We have received a small lot of poor 1793 cents, dates not visible, which we will sell from 25 cents to 50 cents, each, according to condition ; also, a few extra chain or link '93's, at \$10, each ; extra wreath '93's, \$5, each ; good wreath '93's, \$2 50, \$3 and \$3 50, each.

MASON & CO., No. 139 North Ninth Street, Philada.

KENTUCKY CENTS.

Kentucky Cent ; very fine,	\$3 00
do fine,	2 00
do good,	1 50
do fair,	1 00

MASON & CO., No. 139 North Ninth Street, Philada.

CHROMOS.

We have a large stock of chromos on hand—portraits of beautiful ladies—which we will send by mail at the following prices :

Full Length Figure,	\$ 25
Half Length Figure,	20
Heads and Busts, enameled,	20
Largest Size, very fine,	40
A full set, one of each, all different and different sizes,	90

MASON & CO., No. 139 North Ninth Street, Philada.